VOL. XV.

MANNING, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1901.

Victoria's Long Life and Event-

ful Raign Ended.

THE QUEEN IS DEAD.

KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH.

The Last Sad Scenes Around the Bedside of England's Grand and Well-Beloved Queen.

Queen Victoria is dead and Blward VII, reigns. The greatest event in the memory of this generation, the most supendous change in existing conditions that could possibly be imagined, has taken place quietly, almost gently, upon the anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria's father, the Duke of

The end of this esreer, never equilled by any woman in the world's history, Came in a simply furnished room in Osborne house at Cowes, Isle of Wight, on Tuesday evening of last week. This most respected of all women, living or dead, lay in a great four-posted bed and made a shruuken atom, whose aged face and figure were a cruel mockery of the fair giri who in 1837 began to rule Over England. Around her were gath ered almost every descendant of her

line. Well within in view of her dying eyes there hung a pertrait of the prince consort. It was he who designed the room and every part of the castle. lu scarcely aucible words the white haired bishop of Winchester prayed be side her, as he had often prayed with his sovereign, for he was her chaplain at Windsor. With bowed heads the im perions ru er of the German en pire and the man who now is king of Eng land, the woman who has succeeded to the title of queen, the princes and princesses and those of less than royal designation, listened to the bishop's ceaseless prayer.

Six o'clock passed. The bishop con tioned his intercession. One of the younger children asked a question in a shrill childish treble and was .mmed istely silenced. The women of the royal family sobbed faintly and the men shuffled uneasily.

THE END.

At exactly 6.30 Sir James Reid held up his hand, and the people in the room knew that England had lost her queen. The bishop pronounced the benediction. The queen passed away quite peaceful ly. She suffered no pain. Those who were now mourners went to their rooms A few minutes later the inevitable element of materialism stepped into this pathetic enapter of international his tory, for the court ladies went busily to work ordering their mourning from

Lundon. The wheels of the world were jarred when the announcement came, but in this palace at Osborne everything pursued the usual course. Down in the kitchen they were cooking a huge dinner for an assemblage, the like of which has seldom been known in Eng land, and the dinner preparations pro occeed just as if nothing had happened. The body of Queen Victoria was em balmed and will probably be taken to Windsor Saturday.

HER THOUHTFULNESS.

An incident characteristic of the _deen's solicitude for others occurred two days ago, when in one of the intervales of consciousness, she summoned stiength to anggest to her dressers, who had been acting as nurses, to take the or portunity of getting some fresh air. Monday afternoon she asked that her little Pemeranian spaniel be brought to her bedside.

It was feared that the queen was dying about 9 o'clock in the morning and carriages were sent to Usborne cot tage and the rectory to bring all the princes and princesses and the bishou of Winchester to her bedside. I seemed then very near the end, but, when things looked the worst, the queen bad oue of the rabies due to her wonderful constitution, opened hereses and recognized the frince of Wales the Princess and Emperor William. She asked to see one of her faithful ser vants, a member of the hou-ehold. H. hastened to the room, but before he got there the queen had passed into a fitfut steep.

Four o clock marked he beginning of the end Assu the family were sum moned and this time the relapse was not followed by recovery. The Prince of Wales was very much affected when the doctors at last informed him that his mother had breathed her last. EMPEROR AND KING.

Enperor William, himself deeply affected, did his best to minister com fort to his sorro *- stricken nacls, whose new dignity he was the first to soknowledge. F. m all parts of the world there are still pouring into Cowes mes sages of condulence. They came from crowned heads, millionaires, tradesmen and paupers and are variously addressed to the Prince of Wales and the king of England.

Emperor William's arrangements are not settled. His yacht will arrive here today (Wednerday), but it is believed that he will not depart until after the funeral. Several other royal person ages are like y to be present at the funeral, which probably will be a ceremony never to be equalied in this cen-

The record of the last days of the reign of Victoria is not easy to tell. The correspondent of the Associated Press was the only correspondent ad mitted to the Ostorne house and his in terview with Sir. Authur John Riggs. private secretary to the late queen, was the only official statement that had been given out For several works the queen had been failing. On Monday week she summond Lord Roberts and asked him some very searching quis tions regarding the war in South Af rica. O. Tuesday she went for a drive, but was v sib'y affected. On Wednes day she suffered a paralytic stroke, accompanied by intense physical weak-

to paralysis and weakness. The events of the last few days are well known. THE QUEEN IS DEAD

At the lodge gates the watchers waited nervously. Suddenly along the drive from the house came a horseman who cried "The queen is dead" as he dished through the crowds. LONG LIVE THE KING.

Then down the biliside rushed a myrisd of messengers. Soon the surrounding country knew that a king ruled over Great Britian. The local inhab tants walked as if in a dream through the streets of Cowes, but they did not lesitate to stop and drink the health of the new morarch. HAIL THE NEW KING.

Lord Charendon, the new Lord Cham beriain, with Prince Certaina of Sch-leswig Holstein and the Dake of Argyle, sir. v. da: Osberne Wenescay afternoop. It is the lord chamberlain who, with the Archbishop of Casterbury, announces to a new monarch his accession to the

At the offices of the lord chamberlain, at S. James palace, of the city remembrare r, guid nail, and at the college of Arra'ds, the offinals were busy t day, even before the ceach of the queen was announced, preparing for the formatties which will attend the proclaim ng of a new ruler of the United Kingcom and India. All the accient pazettes court circulars and other papers which describe the ceremontal of 1837, had been taken fr m the libraries that the officials may amiliar z; themselves with the forms of pagea try whereby a sovereign is proclaimed. The city remembrancer

"It will depend on the pleasure of the new menaich to decide how far the ancient customs will be modified to nit modern methods, but in a country where precedents are so firmly adnered to as England, it may be anticipated that we shall follow closely on the acts which prevailed when the queen ascended the throne. The privy coun cil, which is a vey large body, will meet at once at St. James palace. The form of proclamation will declare that 'We,'etc., 'with one voice and con-sent of the tonged and heart, declare a d prec aim the high mighty Prince Albert Edward, etc., who, by the dea h of the monarch, has become our only lawful and rightful liege,' etc.

A Possible Scrap.

The stitlede of the government of Venezuela towards the Bermudez Asphalt company (American) is hostile, for the reason that the concessions recently accorded by the government have be a given to the people in touch with the government and who would like to resell them to the Bermulez company. The government having relused to grant the request of the American minister, who demanded a suspension of action on the part of the new conces sionists in taking possession of their rants, strained relations between Venezuela and the Ulited States resulted and war vessels are expected to return to La Guayra, and if the Venezuelan government employs force to take possession of the a-phalt lake, is is believed the United Stales aux liary cruiser Ecorpton will land an armed force. The accorde of the Verezu lans towards Americans is hostile. On the 15th of this mouth the Venezu elan troops in the Hoyo barracks at Caracas mutnied and killed the rollonel, the lieutenant colonel and several men and then fled in various directions. Two hundred and ten of the mon were recap tured. There was no fighting in the town and exact cause of the mutiny is not known. No accurate detais are bramable regarding the sinking of the British sloop Maria Teresa by the Venezuelan gunboat Miranda. It is supposed the Maria Teresa, was on her way from the British island of Trinidad with a eargo of arms intended for the Venezuelan revolu ionists and that she was met by the Mirauda which, wishing to take possession of her, fired upon the Maria Teresa and by so doing set

her on fire of e- which sha sank. Big Fire in Montreal. One of the most disastrons fires from which Montreal basever suffered began at 8 o'clock Wednesday night, and notwithstanding the efforts of the entire ti e department the progress of the flames was not checked until 1 o'clock thursday morning. By that time it had destroyed property Valued at between \$2 500,000 and \$3,000,000 and was still burning, th ugu the appearance was that the firemen have at last got it under control. Inc. used in the property burned is the opieurd board of trade building which cost over haif a unilion donars, with over a hundred terants and half a dizin large hrmand two scores of smaller concerns. I'ne weatter was cold and the firemen were greatly hampered in this respect. Outside of the board of trade building there was not a modern structure among those burned. The narrow streets, an quated buildings and the ries in York county? inflamable nature of the stocks they contatued made a combination which the depar ment was poweriess to overcome The fire practically burned until it came to open space which gave an op portunity for effective work. For a time it looked as if the flames would grand office building to the course of erce tou there. Numerous crowds of the police could not cantrol them. Women fainted and their clothes were tem. torn and a few were slightly injured in rushes for safery.

Disgraceful cSenes. A street fight between women, led on one side by Mrs Carrie Na ioa, the sale in wresker, with a following of W U. I'. U. women, and on the other side by Mrs. Jo n Schilling, wife of the manager of a seloon that was wrecked. backed by a dezen we nen who enam price, Kan, Thursday. All parties an obserious system by holding out mertioned that in the matter of the plan were arrested, but later were released, the tempting bait of profit. He culo Harlan confirmation Senators Morgan gus. A woman, heavi y veiled, rained blow gis d the people of York as a progresafter cos upou Mrs. Nation with a sive and noble people. herse whip. Men who were drawn to her reason had practically succombed tioned guards at their places.

DISPENSARY LAW

Amended So That Most of the Profits Will Go.

TO COUNTIES AND TOWNS.

The House of Representatives Passes Several Other Important Acts. The Proceeding In Detail.

The House disposed of considerable business on Wednesday. There was quite so unexpected skirmish over Mr. E. R bioson's bill to smend the act incorporating Clemson College. The bill provided that the incorporation of Clemson College should not abrogate the charters of the towes of Calhoun and Jentral After some discussion the bill pa-sed when amended so that no dispensary will ever be established

There was a long fight over Mr. Lide's bill to prevent the sale of goods. wares or merchandise within one mile of any camp ground or place of holding religious exercises outside of an incor pera ed town or city. Mr Lide exlaned that the real purpose of the bill is to keep blind tigers away from religious camp meetings. They come there in the guise of innocent traders, sel ing lemonade, etc. After some consid-rable discussion the bill pa-sed its see and reading. The principal provisions of the bill are that it shall be unla-ful for any itinerant trader or tradesman other than established deal ers of the community to offer for sale any goods wares or merchandise within one half mile of any camp ground, or other place of religious meetings while the meetings are in progress outside an incorporated town o city, except with tre permission of the trastees or other beard of management of such meeting. provided that nothing in this act shall apply to venders of fruits and vegeta bl. s and other farm products. The following p-ssrd second reading

without any discussion: Mr. McGowan's bill to make it a misdemeanor to destroy personal prop erty. The law as it now stands protects horses, cows, sheep, etc. The author applies existing law more gen-

Mr. Bae t's bill to confer the degree of bachelor of sciences upon gradustes of the South Carolina Military academy, etc. The law as it was passed last year read "cadets" instead of grad

Also Mr. McGowan's bill to require any courts of this State to receive as evidence the laws and ordinances of later than 8 o'clock at night or before any town or city in this State, when the same shall be certified to by the Sec. 2. That from and after the clerk or other officer of the tows or city under the seal of the municipal cor poration wherein such lass and ordinances are or were or force.

The third of Mr. McGowan's bills to pass second realing Thursday was that to author ze and empower cities, towns, townships, school districts, special school districts and counties to 1851) negotiable coupon bonds for the refuncing or payment, in whole or part, of any valid bonded indebtedness heretofore or hereafter contracted, etc. Mr. McGowan explained that there is one law now giving these privileges to certain cities and counties He wanted to incorporate the provisions into a general statute.

been presented every your for several sersions and such time the anthor has at the discretion of the court. been laughed at. Cap. Bre ks stated if any odium be attacked to the introduction of such a messare, he was willing to endure it, in behalf of his constituency in order to protects the

The bill was killed by a narrow margin, and it is probable that Capt. Dean's bill on the same subject has gained strength from the strong backing exhibied by Capt Bro ke' bill.

AS TO LIQUOR PROFITS. The last fight of the day was on Mr. Gunter's bill to apportion the net proats derived from the sale of liquor. Mr. Guater made a lengthy talk upon the feature of the bill, and explaned

it very clearly. Mr Croft also favored the bill. Mr. Eard inquired if its provisions would be constitutional. Mr. Croft explained that they would

Mr. de Loach of York announced his opposition to the bill. Mr. Eird-Have you any dispensa

Mr. de Loach-Thank God we have Mr. Efiri-I can then understand

why you oppose the bill. Mr. de Loach then explained the at ritude of York county to the dispensury. There never had been but one disspread along Commissouer street to the pensary in the county and it was at a town of 12 male adult inhabitants, and child or children, shall be permitted even that dispensary has been abolish. to obtain employment for said child or people jaumed the parrow streets and ed. The bill seeks to force counties like York to adopt the dispensary sys

> Mr. Croft asked susvely why the people of York, so honorable and pure, etc., were opposed to the sale of liquor and yet were willing to take that county's | vided by law." share of public school funds from liquor profits.

Mr de Loach answered that the dis pensary is a State and not a local instiuntion. This bill is promoted by no noble motive. It is an outrageous endeavor to force upon the people of York ploued saloons, was enacted at Enter | and other such counties the adoption of

up, should not these sounties which ares?"

debauch themselves, if debauchery it be, receive the price of the father's debauchery to build up the character of their children? Anderson county had for years been pouring money into the dispensary coffers, merely to see it parceled among counties which con tributed nothing. He agreed with Mr Croft that those counties which are put to the trouble and expense of po-licing the dispensary system should

get the lion's share.

The bill with all the committee amendments then passed second reading. The bill provides that on and after April 1st, 2 per-cent of said net profits are to go to the State, to be dis tribu ed as now provided by law; 45 per cent. of the said net profits to go to rhe several towns and cities in which the dispensaries are located, and 53 per cent to go to the several counties in which the dispensaries are located. The county commissioners in each of the various counties in which dispensaries are leasted, shall apportion the net profits coming to each esunty, as provided by this ser, in the following manner: That not less than 10 per cent. of said profits to be sp; lied to the schoo's of county, and the remainder of said profits to be distribu ed for the uses and benefits of said county, as the county board of commissioners may see fit.

THE CHILD LABOR BILL.

A Majority of the Senate Committee Against It.

In the senate Friady three reports were submitted from the committee on commerce and manufacures on the child sator bill. The majority of the c. m nittee, consisting of Senators Sul livan, Berawell, Brown, Sarratt, Stanland, Dean and Gaines, simply made an untavorable report. Senators May field, Glenn and Caughman submitted a substitue bill, which is as follows:

A bill to prevent children under 12 years of age from working in the factories, mines and textile manufacturing establishments of this Etate under conditions therein stated, and to provide punishment for violations of this act, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of South Carolina: Section 1 That from and after the first day of May, 1901. no child under the ag of 12 years shall be employed in any factory, mine or textile manufacturing establishment of this State; and that from and after the first day of May, 1902 no child under the age off 11 shall be employed in any factory, tory, mine or textile establishment of this State; that from and after the first day of May 1903, no child under the age of 12 years shall be employed in any fas ory, mine or textile establishment of this State; and that after May 1, 1901, no child shall be allowed to work

day of January, 1902, no child under the age of 15 years shall be employed in any factory, mine or textile establishment of this State unless said child or its parent shall make satisfactory proof that the said chili bas, during the past 12 months, attended some public school at least for months; and that for this purposses the certificate of the teacher or the record of the school where said chi.d attended shall by trime facte proof that said child has so complied with the provisions of this

Sec. 3. That every owner, superinterdent, manager or overseer of any factory, mine or textile manufacturing establishment, and any other per The fight of the day which presented son in charge thereof or connected amusing features was over Capt J. H. | therewith, who shall employ any such Brooks' bill to provide for a capitation | child contrary to the provisions of log tax. This is a matter which has this act, shall be guilty of a misdeever been regarded lightly by some meanor, and for every such offense people, but it becomes more and more shall, upon conviction thereif be fixed erious each year. A simi'ar bill has not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, or be imprisoned not longer than 30 days,

Sec. 4 Tost any parent, guardian or any other person having under his or her control any child, who consents. suffers or permits the employment of his or her child or word under the ages sheep raising industry in South Caro- as above provided, or who knowingly or wifully miscepresents the age of such child or ward to any of the persuns named in section 3 of this act, in crier to obtain employment for such child or ward, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for every such offense shall, upon conviction thereof, be fixed not less than \$2, not more than \$50, or be imprisoned not longer than 30 days at the discretion of the court. Ses. 5 That all acts and parts of acis in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

8 G Mayfield, J. L. Glenn,

B. L. Caugaman. Senator Henderson, for timseif, submitted a report that the bill do pass, with the following amendment: "Scrike our section four and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"Sec. 4. That any widow who shall furnish to any of the persons named in section 2 of this act ac affidavit, duly sworn to buy her before some officer competent to take the same, to the any lack of infection. This has been should be made to avoid the infection of Technological school, has given up hope effect that she is somally dependent for support upon the earnings of her That infection of these plants has realchildren from said persons; that the filing of said affidavit shall be a full justification for such employment; and any widon who shall wilfully awear falsely to any fact in said affidavit gus in ever a hundred places, as found shall be indictable for perjary as pro-

Senators Mayfield, Caughman and Glenn also submitted a minority repert, which is in the form of a substitute bill.

Let Them Say.

"Our Washington correspondence," says the Savannah News, "Yesterday mertioned that in the matter of the plants are astually resistant to the fun- Snakes among them and they have of Alabama, McLaurin of South Jaro-

THE COTTON WILT. smaller number of root tufts.

Some Further Facts About This Plant Disease

HOW TO PREVENT IT.

Facts About a New Enemy of Cotton That all Who Plant the Stap's Ought to Know.

A few weeks ago we published some facts concerning the cotton wilt, and this week we published some additional faces concerning this new enemy to the a stogle plant was killed by the wilt cotton plant: PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

In the cotton wilt, as in many other

plant diseases, certain preventive or palliative measures, based on our knowledge of the way the disease 1. Retation of Crops -Land once in

fected with this disease has never been freed from it. It is important, there fore, that such land should not be planted for several years to okra or any variety of coston subject to this dis ease. The length of time the fangus will live in the soil is not yet deter mined, but four years' rest has proved sufficient in several cases. crops, as corn, cowpeas, capbage, water meion, etc -may, it is believed, be planted on this land with safety.

The greatest spread of the wilt dis case is by the direct growth of the fucgus through the soil from diseased to healthy areas. On this account an area considerably larger than that on which the plants are wilted should be included in this rotation.

2 Removal of Diseased Plants.-Another important sources of infection is the discased plants themselves. The fungus produces on the dead stems and roots great numbers of spores, which are carried to other places in a variety of ways. All diseased plants should be pulled and burned as soon as discover ed, so as to prevent the dispersion of the fungus spores which will finally cover them.

3 Avoidance of Spread by Cattle, Tools, Eco .- The writer's observations in various places in South Carolina dur ing the past two years lead him to be lieve that cattle grazing in the fields spread the disease. They should not be allowed to pass freely from infected areas to healthy fields, and would be better not to pasture such infected Tools should be carefully cleaned after cultivating the diseased tools should be scoured clean and then washed with a 2 per cent solution of

solution. 4. Care of the Compost Heap .- The fungus is sometimes introduced into the barnyard and compost heap, so that the manure becomes a source of general infection to healthy fields. The utmost care should be taken to keep diseased plants out of the manure, and if there are any indications that such plants have found their way into the manure, all such manure and compost should be used on land where cotton will never be planted.

There is no objection to the use of stable manure which does not contain the spores of the cotton will fungus, but experience has shown that in the case of the closely allied watermelon wilt fungus a barnyard once infected will remain so for many years, and that all manure taken out of it will be like ly to spread the disease. The same is probably true of the cotton wilt fun-

gus. The most encouraging results have come from the endeaver of the depart ment to find a race of cotton which can be grown on the infected lands. There are always some plants in every field which resist the cisease to a grater or less extent, and it frequently happens that of two plants in the same hill, equally exposed to infection, one will die and the other live to the end of the season. All degrees of resistance may be found, from plants nearly killed by the wilt disease to those entirely healthy. The latter are comparatively uncommon, however.

D.fferest races of cotton vary consid erably in their susceptibility to the wilt disease. This was shown by an experi ment carried out by the department on the farm of Mr. H. L. Galloway, at Dillon. S. C.

It will be seen that some of the best kinds are among those most injured by this disease; but there were one or more plants in each race that entirely from these has been saved with the in strains by cross breeding them.

The ability of certain cotton plants to

grow on infected land is due to the fact that the wilt fungus is unable to enter their principal root system and not to determined by microsopic examination. ly taken place may be demonstrated by an examination of their roots for the location of infections. The roots of plants taken from the row of Januovitch cotton were attacked by the funby actual count, yet in no case did the parasite penetrate as far as the main Territory, says the Creek uprising is stem, while plants of king cotton in the growing to dangerous proportions. adjoining row were completely oversome. As determined by numerous microssopie examinations each little tuft | ing that 600 armed Creeks, stationed of roots marks a point attacked by the fungus, so that there can be no doubt of the thoroughness of the infection tection from the marshal. Disaffected and, furthermore, no doubt that such Chotaws have a number of Creek

It is evident that such an effect as, line and Sullivan of Mississippi voted the fungus has produced here must in- taw Snakes. It is stated that the Mr Prince wanted to know if the with the Republicans, 'as they have jure the plant considerably and this Snakes have planned to destroy all the scene, offered no aid to either side. people of lork were all that Mr. de been in the habit of doing on all purely was found to be the case. The average the railroads in their mation by burning Loach had pictured them -fighting the administration questions.' Senator height of plants grown on the infected bridges and section houses on a pre-Imerfered. A request was nade for a full traffic in liquor why should M rgan is a fix ure in the senate; Sax land was twenty-three inches, waile concerted night. They have deposed a co warrant for Mrs. Carrie Nation they touch the fifthy lucre coming ator McLaurin's term has yet two years plants on adjuning land very slightly Gev. Dake and issued an order to all last n ght, but none was issued today. from its sale? He warmly refuted the to run; Serator Sullivan will retire on infected grew forty-two inches high. eitizens to cease leasing or renting te year has been operated in Charleston by Sheriff Merrell. The man was at work "I am soing to finish my work," said change of ignoble motive. (Mr. de March 3 next. Senator Morgan may Such is arry as this would of course whites. The first effense they will Mrs. Nation determinedly; and today Loach disclaimed using the word ig be vering with the R publicans in order greatly shorten the crop, but the indi pusish with 50 lashes, they say; ears her SI years and she would not admit the chief of police swore in a dezen exbroadly that he was not the man to ragua canal. But why should the other most vigorous plasts will be more re-Nation threatens to make her next on force the sale of liquor upon any peo- two Democrats vote against their party were summoned. When they arrived slaught, the saluon keepers have sta- ple. But, if this traffix please. The party sistant than the average. The best and have a membership county and claim to have a membership on 'all purely administration meas-

grown on healthy land and also showed

seed from his main erop, grown on nonalmost a clean sweep through the ordi nary cotton, 95 per cent of the plants being killed, while in the row planted disease.

These plants were vigorous and productive. The dwarfing noted in E.yptian and upland cotton grown by the writer on infected land at D.llon, S. C., of the lint good, though not equal to streads, are very important. These are the crop from which the selection was made It is believed, however, that by continued cross breeding and selection in succeeding years the quality of the cotton may be improved without loss of resistance to the wilt disease. Work a'ong this line has already been started in a small way by the department, which it is hoped may be enlarged.

It has been shown that much can be disease of cotton by simply selecting cans who care to critician details of seed from resistant plants. It is very imperial administration in the Philipprobable that better results will be ob- pines. A Minnesota man, formerly a increased vigor which usually comes imprisoned by Gen. MacArthur and the flowers of a resistant cotton plant island empire. This man might have by insects from a diseased plant, as proven guitty of libei, punished by fine may easily happen in the field, plants and impresonment. That would have grown from the resulting seeds will been justice under the forms of law, had been fertilized by pollen from an- is deported without trial-not on the other res stant plant. On this account, ground that he printed a libel, but bebe desirable to cross by hand as many dy printed was true and he recused to flowers as possible in order to increase prom sethathe would make no more such the chances of success.

department a large number of crosses between resistant plants have already been made. It has been our aim to secure resistant claims from our common races by cross fertilizing plants of the same race, and at the same time to increase the productivenes, and improve the quality by selecting the best plants

of each sort for breeding. The fact that the Egyptian cottons are resistant to the wilt disease had led legalized connublage. I am not an land. To insure complete destruction to the attempt to produce a resistant atarmist, but I do say that our present of the spores of the wilt fungus, such long staple upland cotton, by hybridiz- divorce law must necessarily result in resistant plants of the common up | the debasement of public morals. land races with the Egyptian cotton. should amend the law so as to permit formalin or a 5 per cent carbolic soid It is very desirable that everyone who absolute divorse only for infide.it, and undertakes the breeding of resistant impotency." This is the recommendacotton should at the same time pay tion of Juige John G.boons, made in a great attent on to securing a more pro-

CONCLUSION.

There is a great promise of a successful remedy for the cotton wilt disease in selection of seeds from healthy plants growing on infected soils and by continuing to select and cross breed the most resistant plants in succeeding crops with a view both to resistance and quality of staple.

It would be well in the case of upland cotton to start with a race like the Jackson, which is already highly resistant, and improve and fix the quality by careful cross breeding and selection. In places where this cluster type of cotton is undesirable a res stant strain of the sorts commonly cultivated can probably be obtained by cross breeding and selection. It is hardly to be expected that this process will result in perfectly immune race the first year. Even though much of the cotton become diseased, the selection should be continued each succeeding year until the quality of resistance is fixed.

In the case of the sea island cotton, where length and fine quality of staple are essential, the process of selection and breeding should be the same. Resistance to disease must be the primary requisite, and from the resistant plants those bearing the finest lint may be Charleston, in the personal of Mayor selected.

The Egyptian cottons will probably prove of the greatest value when cross the vigor and quality of the former to as such he wears on ceremonial occathe productiveness of the latter. It is sions a very handsome j. wel commisthoped that the department will be able ed to him by the present King of Ento extend its work along this promising gland as designation of his authority.

line. In addition to selection for resistance all practicable preventive measures withstood the disease, and the seed should be applied. Rocation of crops is even more important on these infected tention of securing Valuable resistant soils than on healthy ones, for the con- | year-old boy who disappeared from his tinual growing of cotton on these lands will accease the amount of disease and Parterson believes his boy has been decrease the resistance of the cotton.

Prompt destruction of diseased plants is also very important. Every effort ped two weeks ago from the Georgia healthy fields by animals, tools, wash of ever seeing him again. Frazer's water from diseased fields, diseased brother, who left his home in Alabama plants, infected compost, etc. As al ready stated, land once infected with which he paid a negre who promised little tuits of rootlets which mark the this disease remains infected for an unknown period.

> Indians Uprising. A dispatch from Mu-kogee, Indian

Marshal Bennett has just received a selegram from Bristow, I. T., announctwo miles from there are preparing to attack the town, and pleading for probeen quietly organizing and arming for some time. They themselves call Choo

Costly Fire In Mullins.

Monday morning about half past one In this connection the most important o'clock the people of Mullings were question is whether this quality of re- awakened by the furious rioging of the sistance to disease is transmissible warehouse bells, and loud cries of fire, through the seed to succeeding genera and were horrified to find that a whole tions. An experiment designed to settle block situated in the heart of the busithis point proved a remarkable success | ress portion of the town was in flames. It was carried out by Mc Elias L. Riv- Men and ladies, 100, rushed to the scene ers, of James Island, S. C., who selected and all united in trying to save a pora healthy plant of sea island cotton that tion, at least, of the contents of the grew in a badly blighted field in 1899 | s.ores, but very little of the goods were The seed from this resistant plant was saved. The loss was very heavy, five saved and planted in a single row store being completely wiped out. The through a field that had been infected total loss is estimated at about \$6 000. with the wilt disease for several years, | 000. Dr. F. A. Smith, two houses, \$700 The actining rows were planted with insurance \$500; stock \$1,000, insurance \$700. Smith Bros. store heuse, \$600, no infected land. The wilt disease made insurance A. J. Prosser. \$400, covered by insurance. M. B Lassiter, store bouse, \$500, no insuraces. Edwards store house \$600, no in., W. D. Edwards with seed from the resistant plant not stock \$100, oo insurance. Werboiing & Co. st.ck \$700, no insurance. Edison Smith, store house, \$800, no insurance. E. C. Lowman, s ock damaged by moving, \$200. E. C. Bethea, stock damaged by m ving, \$100. There were several dwellings only a short distances from was not so marked here. The quality the fire and much alarm was felt by the coupants, but fortunately none of them caught fire. It is uncerstood that most of the stores will be rebuilt of brick. The State.

McKinley's Empire.

We move on apace in imperialism. from the deportation of Filipinos from Manila in consequence of their alleged no claims upon their loyalty it is an reason or another, withdraw them-'disloyalty' to a government having accomplished in the control of the wilt easy step to the deportation of Ameritained by cross breeding these resistant Volunteer soldier from that State, who individuals, for in this way the resis- dared as editor of a marine journal in tant qualities of two plants will be Manula to bring a charge of wrongdoing combined and there will be added the against an officer of that port has been from crossing On the other hand, if ordered to be deported from McKinley's should be fertilized by pollen brought been tried by a military court and if very likely be less resistant than if they even if military law. But instead he in the selection of resistant races, it will cause he insisted that what he had alreacriticisms of the military administra-In connection with the work of the tion. He is ousted as "a dangerous incendiary and a menace to the military situation." How long will our people solerate this sors of brutal and lawies tyranny? Aven Russia has ceased to deport political off nders to Siberia.

Legalized Concubinage.

"The law of marriage and divorce as it prevails here is nothing less than letter to Chief Justice Boggs of the ductive race and a finer quality of supreme court of lilinois, which he staple. ing the enactment of a new law, writes fur her: 'It is the Mecoa of all the mismated portion of the human family to seek solace in free love. If a man becomes dissatisfied with his wife or a wile prefer another to her husband here, he or she applies for a divorce without much danger of its being relused. "It the legislature should not be prepared to go as far as I suggest it ought to be made a misdemeanor for the guilty party to remarry either in this State or elsewhere within a certain number of years of the granting of the

divorce.

He Is a Mason. Masons everywhere in the world take more than ordinary interest in the accession to the throne of Rogland of Aibers Edward, who is one of the most eminent members of the order in the would, being Grand Master of Masons in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, Grand Prior of Knights Templar in England and Grand Patron of Accent and Accepted Sestima Kite of Freemasoury, being a uniriy-third de-gree Mason. King Edward, as Grand Master of Mason in England, has a representative 'near the Grand Lodge of South Carolina," whose seat is in J. Adger Smyth, himself a past Grand Master of South Carolina Masons. Mayo. Sayth has represented the Grand ed with our upland races so as to add Louge of E. grand for many years and

Atlanta Still Ahead.

-Unarlesson rost.

J. T. Paterson has asked the police to find his son, Alongo Paterson, a 13nome in Atlanta last Thursday. Mr. kidnapped. The family of Bass Frazer. who is believed to have been kidnaptoday, has no idea that the \$500 in gold to restore the student to his family. will ever be recovered. The police are at work on both cases.

Brigands to Be Shot.

A few nights ago a band of brigands made an assault on the house occupied qy John Melickerson, an American, in the village of Saz Sebertianite, mear Guadelejara, Mexico. Meliekerson re- wherever he could find the slightest sisted the attack and was killed, his body being backed to pieces with herrible discovery was made that the machetes. Everything of value in the body of the missing boy was in Mehouse was carried off. The outlaws Daniel's pond at Victory. The water were pursued into the mountains by a | was turned off the pond and the body force of rurales and several of them | was found at 4 o'clock Thursday afterhave just been evertaken and captured. The prisoners will be taken to the scene of the murder and shot.

Will Be Moved. The Charleston Post says the Vesta

ture be moved to New Holland Springs, all knowledge of the boy's disappear-

"THE COMMONER."

NO. 46

The Great Tribune of the People Explain the Name.

SPEAKS FOR THE MASSES.

Purposes and ideals of the Democratic Leaders Journalistic

> Enterprises Told in the First Issue.

A dispatch from Lincoln, Nebraska, says the first number of "The Commoner," the weekly paper published by William J. Bryan, was issued Wednesday afternoon. It is a neat appearing sheet typograhically. The following is the salutatory:

THE COMMONER. Webster defiaes a commoner as "ons of the common people." The name has been selected for this paper because The Commoner will enteavor to aid the common people in the protection of their rights, the advancement of their interests and the real zation of their

aspirations. It is not necessary to apologize for the use of a term which distinguishes the great body of the population from the comparativeley few who, for one selves from sympathetic connection with their fellows. Among the Greeks "hoi polloi" was used to describe the many, while among the Romans the word "plebs" was employed for the same purpose. These appellations, like "the common people." have been assumed with pride by those to whom they were applied, while they have been used as terms of repreach by those who counted themselves among the aristogratic classes. Within recent years there has been a growing tendency in some quarters to denounce as demagogic any reference to, or praise of, the common people.

One editor in a late issue of his paper takes exception to the phrases and

"This expression is an ill-chosen one and should have no ledgment in the vocabulary of an American patriot and statesman. If we sought its origin, we would look for it in that specious demagory which has evolved the professional politician, arrayed country against town—the farmer and his sons and daughters against the business and professional med and their sons and daughters-capital against labor, and built up against neighbors the impregnable barriers of prejudice and hate.

This quotation is reproduced because it fairly represents the views of those who criticize the expression. It has, however, an eminently respectable origin. In the same chapter in which Unrist condensed man's duty to his fellows into the commandment: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," in the same chapter in which he denounced those who devour widows' houses and for a pretense make long prayers-in this same chapter it is said of Him, "The common people heard

Him gladly." No nigher compliment was ever paid to any class.

The term, "the common people," is properly used to describe the large maority of the people-those who earn their living and give to society a fair return for the benefits bestowed by society-those who in their daily lives recognize the ties which bind together the mass of the people who have a common lot and a common hope. Sometimes they are called "the midule classes" because paupers and eriminals are excluded on the one hand, while on the other hand some expuls themselves because of wealth or position of pride of buth. The common people torm the industrious, intelligent and patriotic element of our population; they produce the nation's wealth in time of peace and fight the nation's battles in time of war. They are selfreliant and independent; they ask of government nothing but justice and will not be satisfied with tess. They are not seeking to get their hands into other people's pockets, but are content

if they can keep other people's hands out of their pokets. The common people de not constitute an exculsive society-they are not of the four hundred; and one can become a member if he is willing to contribute by brain or muscle to the nation's strength and greatness. Only those are barred-and they are barred by their own choice-who imagine themselves made of a superior kind of clay and wao deny the equality of all before the

A rich man, who has honestly acquired his wealth and who is not afraid to intrust its care to laws made by his fellows, can count himself among the common people, while a poor man is not really not one of them if he fagns before a plutocrat and has no higher ambition than to be a courtier or a sycophant.

The Commoner will be satisfied if. by fidelity to the common people, it proves i.s right to the name which it has chosen.

Missing Boy Found. A dispatch from Carrollton, Ga., to

the Atlanta Journal says on New Year's day Oils, the fourteen-year old son of C. M. Word, disappeared from home, near Victory. The boy had when he disappeared \$10. He was last seen in company with a Negro man at a store in Victory, where the bey was making purchases. The distressed father has been searching clew, but without success, until the noon. A suit of bloody clothes that the boy had worn has also been found. His throat was cut. The Negro man, Ike Williams, who was seen with the boy at Victory, was arrested at Bowden and is now in jail at Carrollton. He Cotton Mill, which for more than a was brought here Thursday night by ance. It is said that there were threats of lynching, but Sher ff Merrell arrived